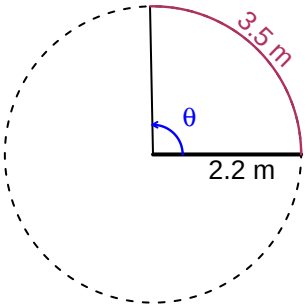
Name: Date:

Trig Final (SLTN v629)

- You should have a calculator (like Desmos) and a unit-circle reference sheet.

Question 1

In the figure below, we see a circle and a central angle that subtends an arc. The arc length is 3.5 meters. The radius is 2.2 meters. What is the angle measure in radians?

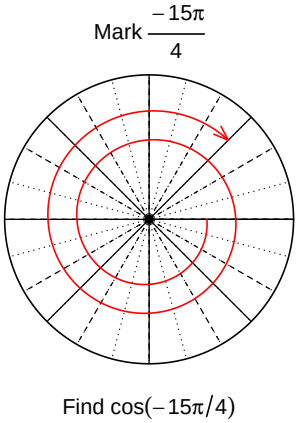


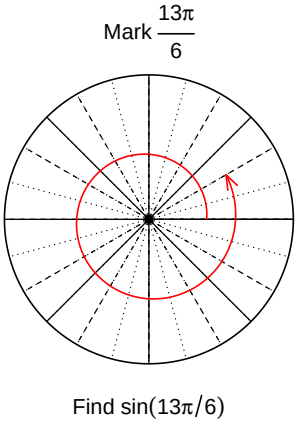
$$\theta = \frac{L}{r} \qquad r = \frac{L}{\theta} \qquad L = r\theta$$

$\theta = 1.591$ radians.

Question 2

Consider angles $\frac{-15\pi}{4}$ and $\frac{13\pi}{6}$. For each angle, use a spiral with an arrow head to **mark** the angle on a circle below in standard position. Then, find **exact** expressions for $\cos\left(\frac{-15\pi}{4}\right)$ and $\sin\left(\frac{13\pi}{6}\right)$ by using a unit circle (provided separately).





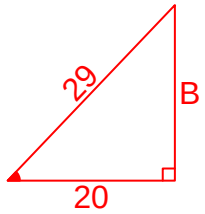
$\cos(-15\pi/4) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\sin(13\pi/6) = \frac{1}{2}$

Question 3

If $\cos(\theta) = \frac{-20}{29}$, and θ is in quadrant II, determine an exact value for $\sin(\theta)$.

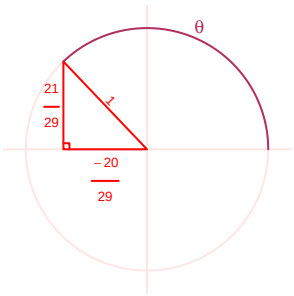
Ignore any negatives and the quadrant, and draw a right triangle (based on SOHCAHTOA) in standard (quadrant I) orientation.



Solve the Pythagorean Equation

$$20^2 + B^2 = 29^2$$
$$B = \sqrt{29^2 - 20^2}$$
$$B = 21$$

Rescale the triangle so the hypotenuse is 1. Reflect the triangle into Quadrant II in a unit circle.



$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{21}{29}$$

Question 4

A mass-spring system oscillates vertically with a frequency of 2.57 Hz, an amplitude of 6.63 meters, and a midline at $y = -8.89$ meters. At $t = 0$, the mass is at the midline and moving up. Write an equation to model the height (y in meters) as a function of time (t in seconds).

Any of these equations would get full credit.

$$y = 6.63\sin(2\pi 2.57t) - 8.89$$

or

$$y = 6.63\sin(5.14\pi t) - 8.89$$

or

$$y = 6.63\sin(16.15t) - 8.89$$